HILL HAS HIS SAY

But He Refers to the Duty of Democrats - He Argues the Tariff Question at Length,

out-pouring of democrats in this city tonight and the Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that rushed to secure a good position Senator David B. Hill in the delivery of an address that has been waited for anxiously by all democrats. At 7 p. anxiously by all democrats. At 7 p. treme unjust to the people and contra-m, all doors were opened and while ry to the aprit of our free institutions. the senator was enjoying the hospitality of the Kings county campaign committee at the Clarendon hotel but room was occupied. There was an hour's wait, when the chairman, Willno introduction except his swn words that "he is a democrat."

Seastor Han's Speech.

The senator spoke substantially as colores:

"I am reminded of the fact that it the su-called protection for which our was in this edifice, upon a memorable occasion in 1885, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid democracy of Kings county the sentiment, 'I ing political situation I know of no more appropriate place, or presence, than here to declare that I was a demperat before the Chicago convention, and I am a democrat still. The nations democratic convention of 1892 The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. Its decision will be action of a widespread and lofty party be

parties I should state that one believes constitution and the other in a loose | than this ought not to be conceded to One party believes that the general government's powers should confined to those which are specifically wise discrimination in the amounts exunder the "general welfare" clause except the exercise of those functions which are incidental and necessary to burdened are questions not free from the carrying out of the expressed powers; while the other believes that fel consideration. under that clause the powers of congress are substantially unrestricted and limited only by its wise discretion. This radical diversity of views cannot he well reconciled, it cannot be wholly decided by the courts as it involves constitution, and in the end it must be determined largely as a matter of policy by the people themselves in their sovereign capacity. Starting out with different views of the constitution, the two parties naturally government, especially upon the all unportant subject of federal taxation. A division upon the tariff question was are manufactured in this country than public sentiment has made rapid strides inevitable. What is the position of the where they are not. two parties upon this question? I desire to state it fairly. The republican party advocates the doctrine that the those which for good reason are untenable cobwels which have heretogovernment has a constitutional as well placed on the free list), should equal for obscured the discussion. No one as a moral right to impose tariff duties the difference between the rate of need now enter into an argument to for the purpose of encouraging the wages paid in this and foreign coun- establish the fact that the tariff is a tax building up of private industries by tries so far as labor enters int; the as the people have learned the fact to the imposition of distres sufficiently cost of their production. large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of Die treasury, while the demonstrate party believes that the government has only a constitu

people for their suffrages.

He Tolle How the Parties Differ,

sufficient revenue to support the gov-This is the prenter were squarely stated. the other must be wrong. The countof government and it excludes the bles park. that one citizen may be burdened in A protective taciff is innoinstitutional.

He Delivers His First Speech trade. I do not so regard it. Some of the might have preferred a little different phraseology, but as a whole it sufficiently expresses our position with reasonable clearness and accuracy. I realize the difficulty of presenting the attitude leading absolutely toward free uestion of the constitutionality of a rotective tariff law to the courts, and in the view it might have been unnecessary or not desirable to have challenged its legality. We need not have placed our objection upon that ground while so many fatal objections existed to the system itself, but that course BROOKLYS, Sept. 19 .- There was an | was a mere matter of discretion. The fact remains that we have always insisted and now insist that no warrant can be found in the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties to aid private industries, but whether such a tariff is from which to take in every action of constitutional or not, or whether it is practicable to have the ques-tion properly raised or decided the system itself is victors in the ex-Let us examine the point a moment, whence comes the power to protect private industries? What clause of the constitution can be invoked for such a two blocks away, 5,600 people were en- a purpose? There is none. It must be deavoring to crowd their way into the conceded by every intelligent citizen big academy. At the end of five min. that the constitution does not grant utes every available space of standing any such express powers. There is not an elementary law writer anywhere whose treatise on the constitution is regarded as standard authority, who lam J. Coombs, introduced Senator ventures to affirm the constitutional Hill with the remark that he needed | fight of congress to levy duties for any other direct purpose than for the support of the government. Republican protection, therefore, does not consti

they have obtained in recent years has been secured not by constitutional sanction, but by the abuse of the conceded taxing power of the government. It furnishes a hazardous precedent which will surely return to plague u-Asks Where All This Will Lead Us. See where this will lead us. If the general government, under the pretense of raising revenue, can impose prohibiwhich the laws of trade would otherances should be dismissed, personal which are matters heretofore properly ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be ulation of the states. Incidental proforgotten in this great emergency, tection, on the other nand, is which demands from us all the exhibitobjectionable. The tariffs should tion of a widespread and lofty party be imposed for the express the country, nor has it benefitted it. patriotism. Permit me to repeat what purpose of revenue, and not for any It has increased the burdens of the had the honor of expressing to private purpose. We believe in rev-ne Tammany society on the enue with incidental protection, and the Tammany society on the enue with incidental protection, and Fourth of July last before the not in protection with incidental echoes of our national convention had revenue. In so far as the tariff is nescarcely died away, as follows: "Our cessary to meet the necessities of the course at the present time is plain. In government, it may be imposed, and the approaching struggle the democracy any other benefit which may be legiti-of New York should present a solid mately derived from its imposition may

opponents have clamored and which

iterate those sentiments now. We are revenue only," and then limited to the entering upon the twenty-seventh necessities of the government honestly presidential election since the organiza-tion of our government. The good estizen desirous of discharging his full sense and sound judgment of every duty in this crisis according to his con- honest and thoughtful man. With the science and his judgment, uninfluenced constantly increasing expenses of govby self-considerations, will discover the ernment and the enormous amount two great parties are arrayed against of money annually augment-each other struggling for the control of ing, required by the grow-the government and appealing to the ing pension lists, these tariffs in others. And it does not appear that which must necessarily be enacted to meet these expenditures will be for If we are asked to define the funda- many years to come amply sufficient by the steady growth of the state. It mental difference between the two to afford incidentally all the protection which the most ardent advocate of in a strict construction of the federal the system can reasonably ask. More past two years than during the pre-In the imposition of necesbe sary tariffs there should be exercised a granted, and that nothing can be done acted and in the articles taxed. What ley bill. I know this much, that the should be placed upon the free list and what should be the the most heavily

> The Mills bill of 1888 and the separate tariff bills passed by the present democratic house of representatives indirate in a general way the democratic position. They show:

difficulty, and requires the most care-

1. That the necessaries of life should 2. That the luxuries should bear the

3. That there should be free raw malerials for the benefit of our manu-

facturers. 4. That the tariff upon manufac tored articles should, as a general rule, be larger where similar articles on this question by the opposition. The

cost of their production.

Tresident Harrison, in his ingenious McKinley bill. Five years ago the cry by calling attention to the fact that publicane, but now they are end-avor while our platform of 1884, re-adopted ing to convince us how much they have tional and moral right to impose such in 1988, contained an express plank toleved us from texation by the abole erament economically administered, and asserts that we have changed our claim so industrionally persisted no necessity for the repetition of that it is therefore evident that the cameration of this subject leads to an plant, as the party's position upon it page of education has been endenced by the Mills bill. The plain truth is that his policy of programment. There are some things which which had not been passed before the tection cannot much longer stand against rement he conceded, becames they are maximum conventions of 1884 and 1888. The tramondous pressure of public sen teo plans for argument, and one of Parties are to be judged as much by timent for its abandonment, the cause them is that the government has no their records as their platforms. We of undustrial emancipation is marching constitutable power to enter into pri- stand not only upon our pixtform on. There is another issue in this vata business directly, and what a can of 1892, but upon the Mills bill campaign of equal if not greater in min enter directly if ought not to do which was the latest general portance than the tariff, which affects indirectly. This is the correct meory democratic legislation on the tariff and the rights and thereis of every citizen. foster another climan's private achames. pratform could be. Now, what dot the federal election bill, generally known democratic national pratform the equalization of wages' I wade the beneficial beneficially most partners. gives forth no presents would much comment and quallange a contradic. a bill would work irreparable injury to this imbject and correctly states him case of its bright, that there was not a tile freedom of the ballist, the hi are positive of the party. It desires angle manufactions which the duty was liberty." On liberty of the ports as or that full, upon which has duly was liberty." On liberty of the ports as ernment to one see takes for other coloned, upon which there was not well as the spetti, the theete of the will lett a duty sofficient to represent black as well as the white, the liberty condifference in manapaint in this and lot overy others no manual to what I am award that a concerned off or I foreign monetties his the later involved | party he may happen to lefting

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the govern ment economically administered and so adjusted in its application as far as possible as to represent and encourage productive industries at home and alford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies." These are the cardinal principles upon which the basis of tariff legislation is founded. Our opponents prohave in our platform denounced "Re-publican protection as a fraud." What else is it? It is a fraud for these con-

clusive reasons:

1. It is secured by a palpable abuse of the taxing power of the govern-

2. It incurs to the benefit of the few at the expense of many.

3. It is based upon favoritism of the

worst species.
4. It tends to create fictitious prosperity to be followed by subsequent business depression. 5. It is deceptive in its promises and

unsatisfactory in its results. 6. Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class and their importunities for government are a menace to public welfare and a source of public

President Harrison and all the other

great and small advisors of this vicious

system diligently seek to create the opression that the democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. They will not succeed in their strenuous efforts to place us in a false position. It does ot follow that because we are opposed to an unreasonable tariff that we favor free trade and abolition of all custom houses. We are opposed to a prohibitory tariff. We are opposed to placing a virtual Chinese wall around the country to hamper and restrict the natural laws of trade. Tariff reform does not mean has passed into history with its records, tory duties and thereby protect domes-its triumphs and its disappointments, the industries from the competition sent our position now as they have done ever since the famous tariff mesbe questioned. Its decision will be accepted with loyal acquissionice by tense—the raising of revenue—it can, by taxing essential, usurp the functions suggestion that he was entering upon From this time forward imperative of the state governments and virtually a crusade of free trade. The disastrates are imposed upon us. Factional regulate marriage and divorce, the speals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned.

State pride should be subordinated to the general good; real or fancied griev
of contracts of every description, all of have so largely contributed to their success, our opponents passed what is known to the world as the McKinley

Reviews the McKinley Bill. "The McKinley bill has not ruined taxpayers and added many of the mononohes of the land. There is no satisfactory evidence that it has increased our prosperity in any degree, or advanced the wages of a single workingman. Skillful statisticians, capable of juggling with figures, may assume to have more information than we posfront to the common enemy. Loyalty and does necessarily accompany it. sees, and may figure out a different retordard principles and the democratic position is a safe, logitor to regularly nominated candidates is cal, conservative and just position. The democratic position is a safe, logitor to regularly nominated candidates is cal, conservative and just position. the supreme duty of the hour. "I re- No tariffs, except "for the purposes of ple that the McKinley bill has not increased wages, either in New York or elsewhere. It is undoubtedly true that in this state the aggregate amount of all wages paid the year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase in the rate of wages paid, and only shows such increase has been any more than may possibly also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the ceeding ing two years, but this may be attributed more to the moderation and good judgment of our labor organizademocratic party will be entirely content to permit every working whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill vote the republican ticket, if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the democratic, and upon that basis we

majority. We should not, however,

permit our position to be misunder-

stood. We are not seeking power up-

on the "calamity" issue, but with at

good citizens we rejoice in the prosper-

try has been prosperous, not because

of the McKinley bill, but in spite of it.

Is the Tariff a Tax. The people cannot be longer deceived 5. That the tariff imposed upon all cleared the political atmosphere as well manufactured articles (other than as brushed asute many plausible but letter of acceptance, endeavors to place that "the fariff is a tax" was received the democratic party in a false attitude | with derision and laughter by our reupon the question of the equalisation | tion of the sugar duty. Fray tell or also of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, what has become of the republican position, I beg to differ with him. that "the foreigner pays the tax." There has been no change. There was Tout has been effectually exploded and That hill was as good an exposi- | The republican party seems to be irro tion of our principles as any statocate | Totably committed to the passage of a

The Disjection white French Bills has been unbertal used and that our time duff permitted to remain exceeded, scheme for federal interference to our may been during the

noon day sun, and it required no spec-ial plank in the platform to emphasize Cabot Lodge of Massachusests, it. If I were saked to define as con-who introduced the bill, but casely as possible the whole democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows:

Besume of the Democratic Policy.

Besume of the Democratic Policy. States commissioner, a diminutive, po lite and amiable person, "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat," came to Washington and appeared before the committee on immigration in behalf of another project dear to his heart, to promote the purity of elections, and I had the honor of examining him and he stated in answer to my question, to the great surprise of the public, that he was the sole author of the notorious Force bill. The borrowed plumage was immediately stripped from the proud person of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and the bill has been properly styled, "The Davenport Force bill." Permit me, in this connection, to further state that Mr. Davenport, on this same occasion, with brutal frankness, avowed his purpose to have his bill in-troduced again whenever "a favorable opportunity should occur," and when asked what he meant by "a favorable opportunity," he biushingly replied: "When the republicans shall again have a majority in both houses," event not likely to occur, I trust, for many years to come. In the open and public expression of his intention to press the measure again, it must be assumed that he spoke in behalf of his hesitate long before they consent to the adoption of "Davenport"

election methods in their respective localities. I have not the time tonight to enter upon any elaborate presenta-tion of the details of this bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is to control for partisan advantage elections, both state and federal. The bill is a desperate attempt to prop up the failing fortunes of a once great political party. It was conceived in political animosity, is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives and is unworthy a place among the statutes of the American re-

The democratic party desires free, nonest and fair elections everywhere. It desires them not merely because they would mure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preserva tion of our free institutions. There has been no such condition of affairs at the south as to justify the enactment of the Davenport measure. It is true that the colored people in large numbers are there voting the democratic ticket, but this affords no sufficient reason for taking away from them, or from us, the control of their or our elections. The colored people were not freed from slavery to become the slaves of the republican party. The south is loyal, honest and capable, and if permitted, as it should be, it will work out its social and other problems in its own way without injury to the colored race, injustice to the north or to the republican party, or danger

to the elective franchise. In any event

the majority of the American people

will never approve a measure which

party that dares to enact it. After a brief discussion of state issues, Senator Hill concluded: "I beheve that a large majority of the peo ple of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of the democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself and there must be complete organization. I repeat the injunction I uttered before the democratic state convention at Albany in February last: 'It is our duty to organize, organize, organize. With this mutto inscribed on our banner, 'Public office is a public trust,' supplemented by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to present to you tonight, 'No public taxation for private purposes" and "no force bill." Let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armer for the fight with the determination to do all in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard bearers,

Cleveland and Stevenson. After the applause had subsided Congreesman Breckenridge made a long and forcible speech. The "silver tongued orator" of the blue grass state was enthusiastically applauded and the meeting adjourned after a brief speech by Lieut.-Gov. William F. Shel

Defaulting Officer Pardoned. OMAHA, Sept. 19 .- Governor Boyd to-

ity of the country and trust that it will continue. But we insist the counfound guilty of embezzling \$750 of the 000 was found in Paul's accounts. The jury rendered a compromise verdict and Paul was sentenced to three years. Since conviction he has been in the county jail at Hastings. It is believed that Paul was the victim of designing men and this, together with his iil health, were the grounds for pardon.

Furniture Workers' Lockout. Mitchell Furniture company has re- ten officers, eighty men and eighteen fused to recognize the furniture workers' union, and as a result all their employes are to be locked out. It is predicted by some of the men that the affair will extend to twenty other firms, comprising 1,500 workmen. The fight and gatherings. The old monitor is particularly on the nine hour question, the manufacturers sticking for a ten hour day. The Mitchell company employed 400 men.

Chinese Treaty Concluded,

VIESSA, Sept. 19.-A Russo-Chinese convention has been concluded which provides for the creation of Russian onsulates in central China, chuera, Mongolia and other districts, with the object of ousting the British trade by the introduction of Russian goods when the Siberian railway has been completed. Ensus fears that England will forestall her by building a factway through Burnish to Pekin.

Indiana Gerrymander.

Newcastle, Ind., Sept. 19 .- Judge Handy that morning rendered his detimpment law of 1891, referring to leg a asies districts, declared unconstitu-The reasons alleged were its undarriess and prejudice. low is in favor of the septimers, doclaring the last time unstitutional.

Quanastice, Sept. 16, Dr. Jenkins is being made by our opposition to it is producted. I can easily go who was being made in appear that a new departure forther and any make it appear that a new departure forther and any make it appears that a new departure forther and any make it appears that a new departure for the property of the product of the product of the property of the product of the produ

Grand Army Encampment at Washington.

NOTES OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

Washington City Gully Decorated-Dedication of Grand Army Place. Visit to the Navy Yard.

Washington, Sept. 19.-This was a company's vessels to reach New York great day for Washington and she is with a fresh installment of the oing herself . proud. The grazied scourage There were no new cases in heroes of the rebellion are here over the city and no deaths. The authorfifty thousand strong, and long and stamped grout the disease. They heavily loaded trains are adding to thought last week that buxom these there are nearly as many visitors ulation of the city is swelled to nearly there are they are receiving a hearty everything in readiness for them. The day is a dream for a gathering of this will be great rejoicing.

today. Eanners, fings and memorial designs not only fringe the houses and stores along Pennsiyvania avenue and most of the other streets of the city, but in many instances completely hide the buildings from view. And in order New York today. There is little or no slarm and the scare of the last two that the night shall not conceal the cit'ys gala attire, large are lights by the nundreds have been added to the ave-nue, and besides, at frequent intervals, are the portraits of the leaders in the war, battle scenes and legends all designed with incandescent lights. Dedication of Grand Army Place,

Preliminary to the festivities of the week was the dedication of Grand Army place, located on the famous white lot just south of the White House grounds. This place grew up under the inspiration of the suggestion of Comrade John McElroy, editor of the National Tribune, that some central point should be provided and furnished where the old veterans might meet their associate of the respectation of the National Tribune, that some central point should be provided and furnished where the old veterans might meet their associate of the respectation of the respectation of the respectation of the suggestion of the suggest meet their associates of the war. This finally expanded into the place of reunious as it will be carried out on Grand Army place. The plaza sur-rounding the flag tower, where the dedicatory exercises were held, was crowded to its utmost capacity before noon—the hour fixed upon for the event. The 1,500 seats on the platform were occupied by prominent G. A. R. and W. R. C. officers and government officials—a most distinguished gather-ing. The assembly call on the bugle secured partial order and after prayer and music Commander-in-Chief Paimer made his address.

of veterans made their way to the navy yard, which enclosed two of the representatives of the new navy. These Sunday and nine new cases of the disversels were not of the most advanced ease. type but they served to illustrate the boat and when under full head of steam can make about twenty-one from Europe. miles an hour, the average speed of an accommodation train. The length of the vessel over all is 252 feet 4 He Kills One Man and Wounds Two inches; breadth, 26 feet 5 inches; depth, 14 feet 1 inch; main draught, 9 feet; displacement, 725 ton. The Vesuvius is armed with three pauematic dynammile, and each gun is capable of being fired, at any range between been used by the Rock 200 yards and a mile by varying the Island since 1861 as a switching shauty. Markey and Johns were removed to range between been Both guns are fixed so ship must be turned, but as it has twin | was placed under arrest. screws this is rapidly accomplished. In vius has a powerful secondary battery | Duffy and Markey last Thursday consisting of two three-pounders, one one-pounder, two revolving cannon and two gattlings. Motive power is furnished by two triple expansion engines developing 2,300 indidated horse power. Lieut.Schroeder is in command. The Dolphin, Lieut, Buckingham, executive officer, is not much of a terday issued a pardon to C. H. Paul, ex-treasurer of Adams county, who was war ships go, but she is a serviceable war ships go, but she is a serviceable and useful vessel. She has made one funds. A shortage of over \$50,- trip around the world and has carried the flag into many distant waters. The Dolphin is a single screw vessel and was built at Roache's vards. length over all is 265 feet, breadth R2 feet, mean draught 14 feet, displacement 1,485 tons, indicated horse power. strike. Their testimony tended to show 2,240, speed 15) knots per nour. that O'Donnell urged the men on in Her armament consists of two four-Purniture Workers' Lockout.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The Robert volving cannons. Her crew comprises apprentices. She was built for a disretary of the navy in his formal and official visits to the navy yards and upon the occasion of naval reviews Wyandotte is also at the navy yards. Phoisnapolis vs. Linenin

It was demonstrated today that Indisnapolis is not to have the pext national encampment without a fight. coln, Neb., which was an asmrant at Detroit last year, will contest for the honor. The representatives of Indianapplis, headed by the committee of the ommercial club of that city, arrived n Washington today to urge the claim of that city and to insert in the invitation already received sufficient assurseves to warrant them in advertising Indianapolia as the next place. The are in the right to stay and are not at all determed by the confident front of

The Mary Logan cadeta gave a brilhant display after the dedication serviews at he and Army place in the Grant centry Totale of New Hampahire at the Bouge boom. The governor responded

Found With a Builer in Bles. Milleringer, Sept. 18-A man was Washington tomorrow to accordance ? must on the soldiers' home grounds with her estimat request. said tomight that Diere was only one the morning with a build hole in his new content that the said that all said and a service long on the The Junior hop of the M. A. C. will show content pavionis in the measure from loss of blocks. He gave he can the women's exact in Landby Frichard been discharged.

was accidentally discharged.

NOT CHOLERA AT ALL. New York Health Authorities Must

Take Labor Pains for Cholera.

NEW YORE, Sept. 19 .- Two more of the Hamburg-American Packet Plague company's steamships sent up the yellow flag this morning, which meant that there was cholera aboard of them. One of the steamships is the Scandia, which arrived more than a week ago; the other the Bohemia, the last of

their number every hour. Besides young Mary Conerty had these there are nearly as many visitors cholera, but were relieved of their come to see the sights, so that the pop- fears today when she gave birth to a twice its normal eige. But many as disgnosed Mary's disease as cholera is welcome. The arrangements are well cule that belongs to him. It is also remark, G. S. Ketchum and James M. oalled that the board of health did not discover the presence of the disease day is a dream for a gathering of this sight days. These facts have not in-kind and if tomorrow, when the great spired a great deal of faith in the abilparade takes place, is as perfect there ity of the board of health, and it is can convention. Mr. Watkins then in-The city looks clean and never in the history of the Grand Army reunious see it that the deaths credited to the party and reflected its sentiments. The bas anything in the way of decorations disease did not result from choiers at people of the several states will been seen to equal the national capital all and that the eminent bacteriologists hesitate long before they consent today. Earners, flags and memorial who decided it to be such are mistaken. However, it appears reasonably certain that there is no cholera in

> weeks is practically over. This morning Dr. Sanborn made the ship.
> usual boarding round among the vest This country is so vast in territory sels in the upper bay and together they made quite a big fleet. The Rugia and off Tompkinville, while tailed down stream were La Bretagne, Norge, Washington City and Furnessia, awaiting fumigation and clean bills of health. There were three deaths down the bay yesterday, but only one from

REPORTS FROM ABROAD.

Epidemic Shows no Abatement in Hamburg or Other Ports.

New York, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Hamburg says: "The cholera epidemic shows no shate ment. The figures for Saturday are 703 new cases, 224 deaths and 329 burials, and for Sunday 668 new cases. 201 deaths and 330 burials. The number of patients in the hospitals is 3,031. The epidemic has increased in the suburbs Emsbuttel and St. Pauli. The Visit to the Navy Yard.

After examining the old ship KearTheatrical performances and concerts

sage on Grand Army place thousands last night were thinly attended." HAVRE, Sept. 19.—There were four deaths from cholera in this city on

PANAMA, Sept. 19 .- A telegram from changes made since the days of the San Salvador says that a death from Kearsage. The Vesuvius is a torpedo cholera has occurred at La Libertad. The victim was a nun recently arrived

> DUFFY'S DEADLY GUN. Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 .- James Duffy, a watchman in the Chicago, Rock Island ite guns of 10-inch calibre. These guns & Pacific freight yards at Fifteenth Robert Markey and Charles Johns, all for each gun. Torpedoes can be the title frame shanty which has their homes in police ambulances. that to sight them on any object the They will both probably recover. Duffy

The origin of the quarrel which endaddition to the torpedo guns the Vesu- ed in the murder was a dispute between morning over the rightful occupation

O'DONNELL STILL AT LARGE.

Examining Witnesses in Regard to His

Application for Bail. PITISBURG, Sept. 19.—There was but the running expenses of the govern a small crowd in criminal court No. 3 when Hugh O'Donnell applied for bail tion either incidentally or accidently, this afternoon. There is a large numthe case will likely continue until late in the day. Hugh Ross has failed to people this year is not a question of give himself up and the constables are schedules, it is a question of principles; still on the lookout for him. The wit- it is not a question of high tariff or low nesses called were all newspaper men tariff, or of modifying the duties on ment 1,455 tons, indicated horse power | who were in Homestead during the certain imported articles, but it is a Their testimony tended to show inch, breech-loading rifles, two six. their attack on the boats. Much of the pose to modify the course of the enother testimony has been printed here-tofore in form of news. At 5 o'clock tofore in form of news. At 3 6 clock but it proposes to severe the engine the court adjourned until tomorrow and then to move in a directly opposite morning and O'Donnell was taken back to pail

Race War in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 19 .- The small village of Thornton in Calhoun county, this state, was the scene of a bloody race war this morning. James Hall offended a negro and the latter collected a few friends together and went in search of James. In the meantime several friends of the white men, upon being informed the negroes were searching for him went to his reame. This afternoon two factions met and a fierce fight enhad cleared away it was found that four negroes had been killed and James had received a fatal wound.

Bold Bank Robbery.

DETTER, Kan., Sept. 19 .- At 2.35 this the Watkins' bank at this place and covering the cashler with their postols, ordered him to give up the cash. He mened over in the neighborhood of \$1,000, and they mounted the | bersex, firmid a about in this air and ran away.

Mrs. Harristo's Condition. LOUR LAKE, Sopt. 15 .- Mrs. Harrison is gradually improving and prepara-

The Hon. Gerrit J. Diekema Next Attorney General

DELIVERS A STRONG ADDRESS

To the Lincoln Club and a Large Number of Republicans-The Tariff Ably Discussed.

There was a rousing meeting of the Lincoln club last night, the occasion being the address by the Hon. Gerritt J. Diegems of Holland, republican candidate for attorney general.

Charles Watkins presided at the meeting and Fred Maynard, Dwight Goes, Moses Targart and Col. E. S. Pierce occupied seats on the platform. The president spoke of the convention of state republican clubs to be held coming in for the full measure of ridi- September 27, and said that F. A. May-Crosby would represent the Lincoln club at the convention. It was decided to appoint a committee of ten to make preparations for the coming republibeing urged by a good many physicians troduced the Hon. Gerritt J. Diekema, the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Dickema's Speech

Mr. Diekema spoke as follows: Mr. President-The time has again. come when the greatest nation upon its own rulers; and it is at such times that we can best estimate the dignity and importance of American citizen-

that we are really a great confederation of nations. Take for instance, Great Suevia, Hamburg-American packet Britian and Ireland, France, Germany, steamehips, which had the plague on board, were anchored farthest north, erland, Denmark and Greece, and all these nations joined together would not occupy one-third of the space occupied by our country west of the Hudson river. And yet the vote of a single elector in the fifth district of Michigan may decide who the presiestimate the necessity for an intelli-gent, patriotic and devoted citizenship, and we come here this evening to dis-cuss the problems that must be settled during this campaign in order that our votes may be intelligent and patriotic.

A free country must always have at least two great political parties. Such is the history of the free governments of the world, and every intelligent citizen knows that either democratic or republican principles will triumph dur-ing the next tour years of our national history.

The platforms of political parties are their creeds, their confessions of faith, the standards by which they must be measured. These platforms have been written in clear and unmistakable lan-guage. The positions of the two great political parties upon all questions of national importance are well defined. Both political parties have been honest and courageous in placing before the people their political creeds.

There are three great questions upon

which these parties radically differ.

let. The tariff question. 2d. The question of finance. 3d. The question of elections. And I shall endeavor to discuss these

questions in this order. First Law of Governments

Self preservation is the first law of governments as well as of nature, and in order to preserve the pational life, we need money to pay its running exthrow shells containing 200 pounds of street, shot and instantly killed An- we need money to pay its running ex-dynamite a distance of more than a tone DeMarsh and seriously wounded penses. Both parties are practically agreed that this money can best be discharged once in two minutes. The his fellow workmen, at 4 o'clock this raised by placing duties upon the imcargo of projectiles consists of ten morning. The shooting occurred in ports, but they radically differ upon for each gun. Torpedoes can be the tittle frame shanty which has the principle which should guide con-Rock | gress in levying these duties.

The republican party, on the one hand, claims that these duties should be levied so as to accomplish these two ends: lat. To raise sufficient money to pay

the running expenses of our government. 2. To protect and foster American industries, capital and labor, against

free and ruinous European competi-The democratic party, on the other hand, insists that a tariff should only be levied with opendea noview, namely, the raising of sufficient funds to pay

ment. They do not believe in protecand clearly state in their platform that protection is unconstitutional. The question before the American

question of protection or free trade. The democratic party doos not progine by placing a switch along the line,

According to the democratic theory. the duties should be imposed upon such imports as cannot be profused within our own country, for such arts oles do not compete with our own products, and therefore such duties

According to the republican theory, articles that cannot be produced within our country should be imported free of the white cost, and dotter should be placed upon such articles as are produced within our own country, and therefore com-

The democratic theory is always a sued, and when the amoke of the battle tax paid out of the pocket of the consumer. The republican tariff may be a time, but is ultimately paid by the foreign producer and not by the consumer. This is not a theory, it is a ngt a protected article of importance produced and sold within this country productive duty was levied upon it.

See Sents Are Presented. How is this result produced. In the has been raised and the American rapits is is soured that he is not at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer, has investe his money in a mustifacturing plant. Then American investica penhe stops in and provides a less nomber wark, thereby chespening the profoun-Other like industries spring up in the largest and breadth ad the country, a